THURSDAY, MAY 98, 1803.

LY AND SURDAY, Per Year...... 8 00 ATLY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....

lage to Fereign Countries added. THE BUH, New York City.

### Instruction for a Clergyman.

Any proper question from a good clergy-man, it delights us always to answer. These questions with e questions, with a graceful compilentary preface, come from the paster of the First Presbyterian Church of Clifton eights in Pennsylvania:

To the Entrop of The Sux—Sir: Permit me to say has the courage of its convictions, but also because ment seems to predominate in the mind that moulds the atterances on the editorial page. I see faw newspapers, if any, that show a greater ability to ions of principle objectively or weigh the

or as questions of principle objectively or weigh the comments on each side more fairly.

For this reason I ask you to inform me whether these who are urging the opening of the gates of the Cord's Fair on sunday consider the end of national relations to be the consideration. egislation to be the gratification of the desires of any slass of people or the development of good citizene. "If the positive aim of Government is the develop-ment of good citizena, do not history and experience, Europe and America, both show that the best

ballon, but for the special bonor of Gon; and where ship any has been habitually perverted from Gon wor-mip, has not the course always been morally down-and? This is, of course, looking at the matter merely been a utilitarian standpoint and not from a theolog-led coa. "Charles W. Navis." The end of national legislation is neither

he gratification of the desires of any class of people nor the development of good citi ship in the sense in which the Rev. Mr. MEVIN uses that phrase. The province of national legislation is

strictly defined by the Constitution. Such powers and functions of government as are ot therein defined belong not to the Federal establishment but to the States. Illinois has the undoubted power to say whether World's Fairs held in Chicago or elsewhere in that State shall be allowed to open their gates on Sundays. The Congress of the United States has no power to decide whether World's Fairs or other exhibitions held in Chicago, in New York, in San Francisco, or anywhere else except in Washington, shall be opened or closed on Sundays. Congress could not constitutionally make a general aw of that sort applying to all World's Pairs in the United States. Still less can it stobibit by special law the Sunday opening of a particular World's Fair in Illinois. There has been no pretence that Congress

has such power. The provision that the Columbian Exposition should be shut up on onday was attached by the last Congress as a condition to a grant of money. If Chiago should keep the money, but repudiate the condition, we do not see how the condition could be enforced. If she ald return the money, her right to open or shut the gates at will, subject nly to the laws of Illinois, would be inisputable. The point has been raised that he law with the Sunday-closing provision is patitutional, inasmuch as it amounts to the appropriation of money to hire citiof the United States to refrain from soing what the Government of the United has no power to prohibit them from ng; and a very strong point it is.

the Rev. Mr. NEVIN will perceive, as we that the ethical question of the derability of Sunday exhibitions has nothing o do with the question of the power of Congress to interfere. He should free his mind om all confusion in this respect.

first question being answered, the d answers itself. As the positive aim of the Federal Government is not "the dement of good citizenship" in the sense Er. NEVIN has in mind, it follows that regulation of Sunday observance is matter for individual conscience and ine rather than for Congrees. We will say to him frankly, however, that neither in history nor in personal exerience do we flud sufficient grounds for ssuming that the quality of citizenship is er in communities where early Puritan des of Sunday observance have been inetly maintained, than in equally intellicont and moral communities where a more rections and truly Biblical conception of be purpose of the Lord's Day has found ptance.

# The Normannia Incident in Court.

Several of the passongers quarantined on Normannia last summer have brought alt against the Hamburg-American Packet mpany to recover damages for the detenon and hardships incurred by them at hat time. The first of these cases, that of adge Alfred B. Beers of Bridgeport, has sen on trial in the United States District court during the cast two days. The claim Judge Beens is pased on the allegation at the English agents of the Hamburg pany, which at that time was sending this harbor ship load after ship load of lera from the infected port of departure, aduced him and others to embark at onthampton by representing that no erage passengers were aboard the vesefon that trip. This statement is suported by other cabin passengers of the formania, among whom is Senator Mcson of New Jersey.

The merits of the case are for the court determine, not the newspapers. We stak of it in this place merely to call atied by the New York Evening Post, whose liber, as is well known from Yokohama to arkand, was also a Normannia passenger, it has never uttered a single word of comaint against the company. His own incoation has been directed solely against r. JENRISS, and the quarantine system tablished for the purpose of keeping pesflence out of New York by holding cholera ships in the lower bay, until they can be admitted with safety to the millions of ple for whose sake the Health Officer stands guard.

The newspaper in question is doing its ntmost to influence public opinion, and cesibly the opinion of Judge BROWS's jury. favorably to the defendant foreign corporation, and unfavorably to the American plaintiff. In the following description of the case, it manifestly endeavors to create the impression that Judge BEERS is either a fool litigant engaged in a legal wild-goose chase, or a sharp fellow striking at random for damages from a rich concern :

"Rr. Runs was a passenger last summer on the formannia when that vessel suffered its long dates." tion at Quarantine in consequence of the mediany of combating cholera adopted by the Uni dates. Mr. Banns avers in his complaint that he was amaged to the extent of at least \$5,000, if his losses ous kinds be summed up. His detention by the ted States and Dr. Jenutss on and off a vessel of the Hamburg Americal packet line inflicted pecuniary
bases, but ospecially physical and mental discomfort;
sad It is his opinion that the steamship company should simburse and compensate him. The firm of benefiter have undertaken to put this ron-IN a reasonable and convincing light. They are

opposed, in behalf of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, by WHERESE, CORTS & GORRES, whose line of argument is that the company would have been only feo giad to bring the Normannia to dook instead of leaving the vessel in the hands of Dr. JERRESE, but that they were prevented from doing so by the absolute despotic power vested by statute in the Health Officer. and by him duly exercised, to the detention aforesaid of the steamer in question. Before the line of argument of the libeliants counsel was disclosed by the progress of the Irial, Evansur P. Whinness was asked what that line could be, and he replied that he was ure he did not bear."

The sneer at the case as prepared by the plaintiff's counsel is in keeping with the animus of the whole article. Only one interpretation can be put upon the Evening Post's comments, and its incidental at tempt to drag in Dr. JENKINS by the heels as the really responsible party. That newspaper is too ostentations a professor of ournalistic and judicial ethics to allow the supposition that it is ignorant of what it is really doing. Improper under any circumstances, Mr. E. L. Godkin's treatment of the suit now on trial before a jury becomes indecent in the extreme in view of the fact that his son is one of the lawyers retained by the Hamburg Company.

The relations between the Evening Post and this particular steamship company seem to be peculiar and somewhat interesting. The points of attachment are so nany that it might be worth while to look behind the ostensible motive of Mr. God-KIN'S inveterate hostility to the quarantine system as now administered, and to the quarantine officer who kept the cholera out of New York last year. .

Yes, There Will Be Two Tickets. If the heavens fall, lark ple will be in eason. Green cheese might be plentiful but for the distance between the moon and the earth. The absence of rain would dry up the Hudson River between its banks It is hard to say what would happen if the salt was washed out of the sea. There may be, as our contemporary, the Tribune, has the warrant of the Evening Post for alleging, two Democratic State tickets in the field in New York this year. There may be, for nothing is impossible; but there won't be. "If there should be two Democratic State

tickets before the voters this fall, both the Administration and the anti-Administration Democrats would have an organ at the State capital," declares the Tribune. The possibilities of the word "if" are many, but in this case they exclude every reasonable haman conjecture. The Democratic administration of public affairs in this State has been remarkably successful. The party is spieudidly organized. Its leaders enjoy the fullest measure of popular confidence. Its management of all branches of the State Government has been wise, vigorous, and judicious. Its Republican opponents are in a broken-down condition of political health and of personal spirits. At this moment they are star gazing. They are wondering what struck them.

Who, one well may ask, are the "anti-Administration Democrats" of whom the Tribune speaks? What are they? But above all, where are they?

To run a second Democratic State ticket, except as a joke, requires Democratic votes in support of it. Who is to furnish them? Where are they to come from? The answer is not easy. Governor FLOWER was elected in 1891 by a majority of 47,000. A year later Mr. CLEVELAND carried the State by 45,000. Mr. FLOWER received 50.03 per cent. of the total vote cast; he had a clear majority over all. Mr. CLEVELAND received 47.92 per cent, of the total vote; he had a plurality, but no majority. In both elections the Democratic leaders throughout the State labored diligently; but though the figures do not show it as clearly as might perhaps be desired, their efforts were more energetic in 1892 than in 1891. They had to look sharp, or a very different result might have been witnessed; for there is no gainsaying the popularity of the Democratic State Administration, on trial in 1891 against the combined assaults of the Republicans and of all miscellaneous malcontents. Mr. CLEVELAND's plurality was only 2,500 short of Mr. Flower's. His proportion of the abolishing all overpaid livings, as the whole vote was only two per cent. less. This was a most creditable and conclusive VIII., and distributing the proceeds among proof of the strength, force, and discipline of the Democratic organization of the State; a supreme test of its loyalty, officiency, and vote-getting power.

In the face of such a showing, who is there among those at large without restraint, to expound the advantages or the probability of a "second Democratic ticket "?

No one! There is no such individual What our contemporary, the Tribune, misled by the quarantine ravings of the Ever ing Post, probably means, is this; There will be two State tickets in New York, one Democratic, the other Republican. The Democrats will sustain their administration of public affairs: the Republicans will arraign and denounce it. The people will decide Our Republican friends, apparently in expectation of such a coutest, have, we observe, issued a public address under date of Sunday, May 21, at Albany. This document, signed by three Republican State Senators and seven Republican Assemblymen, the Tribune publishes in full. Commenting upon it, our contemporary remarks: "The remedy is in the voters' hands. They can wipe out the disgrace of 1893 at the capital by sending the Democracy to the rear and electing a Republican Legislature."

They can. They can knock the Democ racy higher than GILDEROY's kite. But they won't. The Democracy of New York is too popular; it is too numerous; it runs things too much to the people's satisfaction. There will be two tickets in New York this year, but, as heretofore, one will be Demoratic, the other will be Republican.

# Poverty of the English Clergy.

The belief is current in this country that in England the clergymen of the Established Church are exceedingly well paid. It is true that there are some fat livings, but their value and especially their number is grossly exaggerated in popular opinion. Viewed collectively, the laborers in the Anglican vineyard are by no means deemed worthy of their hire. It is easy in contemporary England to find counterparts of GOLDswirth's parson. " passing rich with forty bounds a year," and of curates like the Rev. Mr. Chawley, of whom Anthony Trollope has given us such a sympathetic sketch. There are literally thousands of English clergymen whose lives are worn out in struggle with indigence so distressing that

it amounts to a public scandal. For a long time it was extremely difficult to obtain precise information regarding the incomes of the English clergy. The multitude who were next door to starvation shrank from exposing their povertystricken condition to the public gaze, and for reasons no less obvious the few who are living on the fat of the land preferred to preserve a discreet reticence. At last, however, the facts, or most of them, have been brought out in the report of a committee to the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury. This report, which has been printed in the London Guardian, comprises returns from 12,299 incumbents, who consti-

of each benefice is reached by deducting from the gross income all these payments as to which the incumbent has no option. or, in other words, the charges which he is compelled by law to meet. Now, it seems that in England and Wales there are no fewer than 4,178 benefices whose net income is under \$1,000, and which on an average bring in \$750. But this is not the worst feature of the returns. There are 1,379 benefices, the net income of each of which is less than \$500, the average being \$825. On the other hand, there are 289 livings whose average net income is \$4,805. One would like further to know how many benefices pay the incumbents on an average up ward of \$10,000; but this the authors of the report have omitted to disclose. They doubtless thought that the figures, as they

stand, are sufficiently suggestive. It will, perhaps, be imagined that the pay bears some proportion to the work. The report does not sustain the charitable assumption. It is by no means the rule that clergymen ministering to the larger populations receive the larger emoluments. The stipend of the Anglican shepherd bears no fixed relation to the size of his flock. Of the 289 incumbents, who on an average enjoy an income of \$4,805, eight occupy livings containing less than 200 inhabitants, and eighty-eight hold benefices which comprise less than a thousand souls apiece. On the other hand, of livings which have a population of upward of 6,000, forty-five are tenanted by clergymen who have to subsist on \$325 a year, and 165 are occupied by those receiving \$750. Of the 1,479 livings in England and Wales which are credited with populations of above 6,000, nearly one-half. or 731, are administered by clergymen whose net incomes are all less than \$1,500, and average less than \$1,250. These data suffice to demonstrate the flagrant want of proportion between the labor exacted and the reward bestowed.

There was suffering enough in the lower ranks of the Anglican clergy thirty years ago, when ANTHONY TROLLOPE was delineating the overworked and ill-paid curate. Things must be much worse with curates now, for they do not figure, it should be observed, in the report before us, which is confined to parsons, that is to say, the incumbents of benefices, by some of whom curates are employed. The fact that parsons themselves are far poorer than they were in the last generation is due to the depreciation of agricultural land in England. In the case of many benefices, tithes which used to yield a little under \$1,000 have fallen off 25 per cent., while glebe lands, which used to command good tenants, must now remain unrented or be let at a greatly reduced rental. Efforts have been made to relieve the privations attributable to agrarian and other causes, by means of various funds, among which Queen ANNE's Bounty is the best known; out all existing resources are glaringly in adequate to the demands. The two Houses of Convocation are agreed that something must be done at once, but they differ as to the application of the money to be raised The Lower House thinks that the income of every benefice should be raised by continuous grants to at least \$1,000 a year, but the Bishops would confine assistance to benelees with incomes ranging from \$500 to \$1,000, on the ground that no sane man, un provided with private means, would think of accepting a living that paid less than \$500. It is obvious that this objection could be met by requiring from each recipient in the lowest class a statement that his pri-

vate income did not exceed that sum. The debates on this report were noteworthy from the hopelessness revealed with regard to the procurement of adequate selp from voluntary contributions. The Bishops talk of raising \$500,000 a year; but to increase to \$1,000 each, the 1,379 incomes which average \$325, would require nearly million dollars annually; and to augment to the same minimum of \$1,000 the 4,173 sti pends which average \$750 would call for about a million more. The money needed might be obtained by an act of Parliament abbey lands were confiscated under HENRY | the stealthy hand of high protection." the needlest of the clergy. But such an equitable readjustment of the riches of this world is unlikely to be made so long as the Church of England remains an aristo-

cratic institution.

State Partnership in Railroad Building. A convention has been called to meet in Lincoln, Nebraska, next month. Delegates from North and South Dakota, Kansas, Neoraska, Texas, and Oklahoma have been invited to consider the question of building a railroad from Bismarck, North Dakota, to Galveston, Texas. It is a Populist scheme intended to demonstrate that Government ownership is the practical solution of the railroad problem. This new line is to give the farmers an opportunity to get their grain and products to foreign markets at less cost than at present, establishing at the same time reciprocity between this country and South America. Meetings have been held in central and western Kansas, favoring the enterprise. The money for the new railroad is to be furnished by the several States through which it is to run, and when built and equipped for business, the road will be the joint property of the States so contributing. Its maintenance and management will be their joint obligation. Rates are to be low, no dividends are to be paid, and the profits which might otherwise go to the capitalists will be turned into the pockets of the farm-

ers. It is a great scheme, and the wonder is that nobody has thought of it before. Bismarck is a distributing point in the fertile wheat belt of the Northwest. Galveston is the natural outlet for the agricultural exports of the Southwest. There is no direct railroad line between the two points. Nearly all the railway systems west of the Mississippi extend latitudinally from east to west. There are none running north and south, from 98° to 104° longitude, and freight therefore must be sent by way of the Missouri River or the Mississippi River roads, in a somewhat circuitous and presumably more expensive manner.

That stated, all arguments in favor of a State-owned and State-managed railway between Bismarck and Galveston are propounded. The disadvantages entirely overwhelm them. It may not have occurred to the minds of the Populist theorists, but if there were any probable profit in building and operating such a line as these political economists propose, private individuals would have taken hold of the matter, or would do so now. The truth is that there is no profit in sight. Air-line railroads, built in disregard of topographical conditions, seldom pay. There is much unproductive land in western Nebraska and western Kansas, through which this road would run. There are many engineering difficulties. The present population is scanty, and the local traffic would, therefore, amount to little. Few railroads are supported by through freight; few, even in the most fertile and favored sections, can be thus supported. Sending wheat to Galtute 22 per cent. of the whole number in veston, in the expectation of gaining South England and Wales. The net annual value American products, also agricultural, for

return trains to carry over a long stretch of unproductive country, may commend itself to the Popullat fancy, but it does not promise to the States participating a return

of the cash invested. The gross sum invested in American railways in the form of stock and bonds amounts to ten thousand million dollars. The total payments of dividends and interest amounts, annually, to three hundred and twenty-five million dollars. This is at the rate of 3% per cent., a moderate rate on the amount invested. The gross earnings of American railroads are about twelve hundred million dollars a year. If the Populist States are to embark in the rallroad business, they must borrow from their citizens the money for the purpose. They pay interest on such loans made for the le gitimate purposes of Government, and presumably they would be obliged to pay interest, and at a much heavier rate, for experiments in the railway-operating fine That would forestall most of the reduction in charges which the Populist theorists are counting upon. The railway reformers who are to assemble in Lincoln in June will do well to give that feature of the case their consideration, before they begin, at the peo ple's expense, the laving of tracks between Bismarck and Galveston on the Guif.

## Rapid Transit.

It took two years of the existence of Rapid Transit Commission to demonstrate to the public that an underground railroad

was a delusion and an absurdity. All the same we do not expect the city travellers of New York to sit helpless upon the curbstone of disgust and discomfort for another equal period of time, while the public is educated up to the fact that the necessary additional elevated railroad must, in reason, be Manhattan roads.

That's the truth, but we do not believe that it will take two years more for all to be convinced of it. It can scarcely take another thirty days. It ought not to take another twenty-four hours. Give us Rapid Transit!

### Sacaza's Defeat at Masaya.

The attempt of the Government forces in Nicaragua to drive the insurgent army from its intrenched position near Masays has failed. Their numerical superiority was more than offset by the field works of the revolutionists, who easily held the heights of Covotene. Now it remains to be seen whether retreat does not mean ruin for the cause of President SACAZA.

The present revolution is not strictly party affair, since Liberals, moderate Conservatives, and members of the Church party have combined against SACAZA. He was elected, in 1889, to fill the unexpired term of President Cavazo, who died in office, and in 1891 he succeeded in being elected for a full term of his own. He pushed on the work of internal improvements for Nicaragua, but his enemies accused him of favoritism in the award of contracts, and of a needless extravagance in his arrangements for raising the funds required. At length this year, they combined in armed revolt indicating Morales, a man of wealth and influence, as their temporary President. Another man of resources, ZAVALA, may be chosen as constitutional President, should the revolt succeed; and, since he was formerly Minister at Washington and one of the negotiators of the canal construction treaty with the United States, the canal company would not fear any hampering of their plans from him.

The question for the moment, however, is whether the repulse of Sacaza's force will end the campaign. It is possible that the prestige acquired by the revolutionists in the recent battle may make them masters of Nicaragua, or at least enable them to dictate terms to SACAZA.

"We see the farmer," declared Mr. CLEVELAND to the committee of notification on July 20, 1892, in accepting the nomination the Chicago Convention. "listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage while his pocket is robbed by

Never mind about that, say some of the President's advisers in May, 1803. Let the pocket picking of the farmer proceed. Let the stealthy hand of high protection flich what it chooses. The election is over. But the Democratic party cannot be an acces-

sory to such proceedings. What it has de nounced in National Convention as fraud and robbery, and what its Presidential candidate in accepting his nomination, has described as pocket-picking device whereby the farmer is despoiled while deluded, must be swept away, now that the people have given it power for that purpose, and with that understanding "Nover." declared Mr. CLEVELAND on the same occasion, "has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us. Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly descands

and comforts of life an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil." This condition of things, some pusillanimous supporters of Mr. CLEVELAND would not disturb. The common people may continue to be robbed by the tariff, and the fruits of their hard and steady toll may continue to be taken away from them. But the Democracy is pledged to do may with such iniquity. Never, to quote Mr. CLEVELAND's words, had a party a better incentive than is here furnished. I must keep the pledge!

from them in the purchase of the necessaries

Seventy-four years ago yesterday ALRY ANDRINA VICTORIA, Queen of England and Emp ess of India, was born in the city of London

The Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly district, in which at the recent special election for Senator Mr. MONTGOMERY, the Repub lican candidate, made such a lamentable showing, getting in some election districts one vote only, have sounded the first gun of the campaign and endorsed Mr. John Sabing Smith for Secretary of State.

There are a good many BM:THE, and the first name, John, is not uncommon among them, but it will need more than the support of all the SMITHS to pull the Republican State ticket through this year. Perhaps John Samine may be on it, but we violate no confidence in say. ing that, if nominated, he won't be "in it."

The news given in the Boston papers about the two statues, male and female. are to form part of the exhibit of Harvard University at Chicago, must stir the minds of those elderly Harvard men who were graduated in the years that are no more. The two statues, one of which is the work of a man sculptor and the other of a woman sculptor. are made for the purpose of showing the phys ical development of the "typical American student" of both sexes. The statue of the woman, as made by a woman, is life size and nude; the statue of the man, as made by man, is life size and nude! Both of the artists modelled their works after the noblest forms to be found in Harvard in a state of audity. and both sought to imitate the classi productions of the Greeks of the time of

PHIDIAS. It appears that the typical young Ameri can, or rather Harvard man, of this period closely resembles the typical Athenian of the period of the twentieth Olympiad; the American youth's hands and knees, however are bigger than those of the Greek, while his wrists are thinnen. The American young woman's waist is slenderer than the Greek's.

while her back is more retiring, or, as a Boston paper says, is hollower. Both the Harvard man and woman, however, are of sine finest proportions, and have expressive faces, more attractive in some respects than the faces of the Greeks who lived during the twentieth Olympiad, and who took off their clothes while

they stood as models for the sculptor. And these nude figures are in the exhibit sent to Chicago by Harvard University, an intitution which was endowed 250 years ago by that worthy Puritan, the Rev. John Han vand, who "exercised the ministry" in Charles town to the edification of all the people and which was dedicated with the motte CHRISTO ET ECCLESIAE." Yet we commend the moral and intellectual progress of Har vard.

Zimni Dwiggins is a name beside which Por

Yet Dwiggins has a halo of bankrupter over his financial system, while Judge DISMUKE and the noble-hearted DINK BOTTS remain the bosom friends of one of the most distinguished statesmen of Georgia, the Hon. Horn SMITH, the horseback member of the Cabinet.

It is pleasing to get so many assurances that our royal guest, the Infanta, is entirely regardful of the proper ways and customs of the Americans. Commander Davis is now able to announce that those Americans who enter her presence are not to be required to walk backward when they retire therefrom. This announcement will give perfect relief to those fashionable New Yorkers whose minds have been disturbed on account of their inability to take the backward step with grace and dignity, however much they may desire so, or however sincerely they may have tried to do it, and especially by ladies whose trailing skirts must give annoyance during the back action.

Those of our Spanish friends who have often enjoyed the privileges of the court of Madrid will have no difficulty whatever in observing the etiquette of that court when they meet the Infanta here; and our own country people will do well to keep their eyes open upon the occasion of the gala ball, that they may get their first instruction in an art which they will surely be able to learn, an art in which Spaniards excel, and which it is their highest pleasure to practise.

The Sunday condition (of the World's Fair appropriation is very like a south's pictics to his feat mother to wear his overtout all day in his journey, to call thin dishonared for taking it off when the hot am made it intolerable would be ridiculous — New York

What othics! What morality! Suppose the young man's mother has paid him five dollars to keep his overcoat on all day. The hot sun might give him an excuse for breaking his promise to wear the coat, but would it relieve him from the honorable obligation to refund the old lady's cash?

Tammany Hall is conspicuous and exceptional among political organizations in New York, not for efficiency, discipline, and good generalship, only, but for providing, with genuine benevolence, for those who die while in its service. County Clerk REILLY, Judge John E. RELLY, Senator Hagan, and Judge O'REILLY are a few of those whose families have bene fited by this practical method of remembering those who have been steadiest to Demo cratio principles and interests.

A clever poet in the Home Journal chants the tall fir trees.

"That ellent rise and fair In the bet summer air.

To which we remark that fire are not fair but dark; and that they are only silent when the air is entirely stagnant.

A good rule for the Police Commissioners to promulgate: On the day of the annual police parade, policemen, after breaking ranks, shall proceed to the various destinations, with coats still buttoned and bats still on the tops of their heads, instead of being tilted backward. A considerable number of neglige and dishevelled policemen such as are apt to be seen after a tour of duty is completed, is not beautiful to look at or beneficial to discipline.

At the Chicago Fair everything is a congress. The women are holding a congress. and a very fine congress it is: the editors are to have a congress; the religious will have a congress; and at the right time anybody car see Burrano Bill. "leading his congress of Rough Riders of the World through daring and we have no doubt this will be found the most satisfactory, if not the most seful, congress of all.

Is it true that the subjoined paragraph recently appeared as an advertisement in the London Times?

M SS. GEORGE ASHTON, 5 Victoria street, Westmit M ster, takes this opportunity of hanking her numer-ous friends for their kind letters of sympathy on the dissolution of her marriage.—20th April, 1893. There is nothing improper in it, and, with

the progress of modern manners, such advertisements may in time form a regular department of a newspaper's advertising columns.

The fishermen and old salts who depend upon the waters of New York harbor for a living are beginning to ask themselves if the climate hereabouts has changed for good. and if they must now bid farewell to the beautiful weather with steady winds which they used to enjoy in times past. Last fall they had to complain of flat calms and living gules and during the past two months they have had to contend with the same difficulties. As a matter of fact, boating from the Narrows to Sandy Hook is more dangerous now than it used to be some years ago: and this is some thing which the amsteurs should not forget. There is little satisfaction in boating with too much wind or with too little.

Happily here in New York we have not been roubled with tornadoes. They appear to keep away from the sea, although they can waltz with the waves very gracefully: but their influence, or rather the influence of the atmospheric conditions out West which create them. upon our climate here is probably very great.

The learned tell us that tornadoes are the orice of the destruction of forests. As the trees disappear the tornadoes multiply, and the trees are certainly disappearing very rapidly.

#### The Pussing of Hokesmith #2 am dying, Kryyt, dying."-flinkespears

I am pusted, Georgia, bustett And the Livingstonian shadows Gather on my recent blast, Let your love, oh, friends, support ma, Hush your sobs and how your cars, Listen to the great Hoke's secrets. White the faithful Dink Botts hears Though my enered and reteran legions Bear their beasting high no more,

Though my a recked and scattered allies fitres the Conyers fatal shore; Though no clittering jobs survound me, Prompt to meet their master's will, I must back out like a crawfish; But I'm Secretary still ! Let not Livingstonian mintons Mock the hon thus laid low; Tens no foeman's hand that felled me, As my good fel ads all should knows His who, pillowed on my bosom

Madly threw my chance away. Should the Lavingstonian rabble Dare assail my fame at Rome. Where my noble partner, Gordon, Doean't live when he's at home: Seek him; say the gods bear witness All against this Livingston hat our suffuence commingled. Yet shall awipe this son of a gun!

Turned aside from glory's ray

who, drunk with my care

I am busted. Georgia, busted ! Hark, the Livingstonian about; They are coming, quick my powers! Let me try to knock them out, Ah, no more midst Georgia Colonels Hoke Smith's busted ! fare ye weil! ERRONEOUS RUMORS ABOUT MR. CLEPELAND.

He Has Not Decided in Payor of an Incom Tax, Nor in Favor of Abolishing the Ta on State Banks-Sherman Law Must Go From the Philadelphia Public Endger.

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- A despatch to the St. Louis Republic makes the positive statement, which that paper treats as vance message from the Iresident," that it has been decided by the President to recommend the restoration of the income tax. the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on the circulating notes of State banks, and the repeal of the Sherman act.

This is appounced as "the Administration programme to date," and it is asserted that the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Cleveland are in entire accord on this matter.

Notwithstanding the fact that the despatch alluded to is said to be given with "authority." I am assured by authority that is quite as good that the President has not definitely decided to recommend the restoration of the Income tax. There is no doubt that Western and Southern members of Congress who favor the restoration of this tax have discussed the question with the President, and urged him to recommend its reimposition, but these gentlemen have evidently mistaken the silence of the President, or rather his failure to disapprove their arguments and recommendations.

for acquiescence.

He has not said nor intimated to any person that he favors the reimposition of an income tax, nor has he expressed a purpose to join with that a recommendation for the repeal of the tax on the circulating notes of State banks. His opinion of the Sherman act is so well known that there can be no doubt he will recommend the repeal of that measure.

MAXWELL'S ONEIDA APPOINTMENTS.

## The Regular Organization Not Only Ignored But Afronted by His Selections. Utrea, May 24.—For some time it has been

conceded by the members of the regular Democratic organization in Oneida county that no favors were to be expected from the present Administration, but no one supposed for a moment that the Administration would go out of its way, not only to injure the party, but to affront the workers, because of an expressed preference at one time for a which inspired the organizations of the from the hands of the common enemy Had a man been seeking means in this county to destroy all prospects of future harmony and to reward the least deserving, no better way could have been found than the three ap-pointments made within a week. In each instance a man was named who had never been regarded as a safe Democrat. In Yorkville. for instance, the Hon. Joseph Ackroyd was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Ackroyd worked openly last fall against Mr. Patten, Democratic candidate for the Assembly, and has frequently been charged with assisting Senator Coggeshall to an election. It is only necessary to say that Mr. Ackroyd was a delegate to the

May Convention in Syracuse.

In the village of South Trenton the regular organization desired the appointment man named Bullock, a farmer, who had been loyal to the party and its nominees under all eircumstances. Mr. Bullock had announced his intention of moving to the village and opening a store there, in which a convenient office could be located. Instead T. N. Bentley was named. Mr. Bentley is also a farmer, re siding some distance from the village, and it

was named. Mr. Bentley is also a farmer. residing some distance from the village, and it is asserted that he will continue to live on his farm and turn the office over to a Republican who owns a store in the hamlet.

But the most grievous affront to the regular organization in the county was the appointment of a Posimaster in the town of Westmoreland. H. S. Kellogg was a candidate for the office there. He has twice been elected Supervisor of the town, which is overwheimingly liepublican, being the first Democratic Supervisor sent from there in many years. As Chairman of the Democratic Club in the town, he succeeded in reducing Mr. Harrison's majority of 162 in 1888 to 73 in 1892 and has been regarded as one of the most useful and tir-less workers in the county. It was not known that there was any opposition to his desire to be the Postmaster, and those who receive their mail at that office signed his petition. The Hon. John D. Kernan also endorsed Mr. Kellogg's candidacy with a letter, in which he set forth all these facts, and, as Mr. Kernan was temporary Chairman of the Byracuse Convention, it was helieved that whatever Mr. Kellogg in friends never heard from their efforts in his behalf. The new Postmaster at Westmoreland is A. L. Fitch, a farmer, who had no jettion, who refused last year to join the Cleveland and Sievenson Club of Westmoreland, or to centribute to its welfare, and who, it is said, will delegate some friend of his residing in the village as his deputy and continue to experiment in hay seed on his farm, several miles away.

One of the officers of the County Committee, who has no desire to hold office, remarked that if the good work was continued by Mr. Maxwell in Onelda county on the same line as that on which it had been begun there would be little use in placing even an Assembly ticket in the floid next fail.

#### FACTS AS TO THE ANTI-SNAPPERS. Judge Herrick's Disgraceful Politics is Albany County.

From the Syracuse Eventon News. The so-called anti-organization newspapers through at the State and the anti-anappers, whose sentiments hey reject, which have been criticising so several and harshly the recent action of Lient dein Ruffato are alient upon the course pursued by their friends in Albany county, yet the action of the latter was the most high-handed piece of political robbery ever attempted, even by the most daring of political manipulators

The Herrick-Manning machine in the city of Albany ound, when they recently had to fill a vacancy in th Board of Aldermen, that their majority was altogethe too precarious, owing to the fact that some independent Democrats could not be relied upon to always de he bidding of the bosses. Whi'e not strictly nece the bosses determined that they would be better able to have their will faithfully executed if they should gain another seat. Accordingly they brought a trumpedup contest for the seat of Edward Cantine, a Republic can member of the ward, and, by the way, a former Syracusan. When the contest was commenced, it was never dreamed that the machine would go so far as to ust Mr. Cantine, who had sat in the Board for a year without, during that time, having it even suggested that he was holding a place to which he had not been elected. But they did. Mr. Cantine has been unscated and a machine Democrat put in his place.

The Allany Argu- could say nothing too barsh of Lieut-Gor. Sheeban when the Buffato Police bill ras passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. Yet its managing editor engineers as dirty a political deal as was ever concorted. For a year at Alderman boids a seat in the Common Council withou the least question of his right to it being raised. Buddenly to meet a political exigency a trumped up con test is made, and he is compelled to surrender to a scrttle tool of the machine. It is remarkable how this case has escaped the altention of the Budale Courter. the Brooking Roy's, the Syracuse Correr, the Lockport Union, and the other authorganization papers throughout the state which pretend to be no auxious to purify methods inside the Democratic party. If they were sincere, if they had the good of the Lemocratic party at heart and were trying to strengthen it before the people, they would condemn the course pursued by their friends in the city of Alberr, a course which can by no possibility have the slightest justification. The methods of Senators Hill and Nurphy are condemned by these papers as those of a corrupt machine. Yes these men play hones; and decent politics. They do not resert to highway robbery to place the Democratic party where it belongs in this State—in the majority.

The isseen of this A tany incident for Democrats is so plain that all who run may read. When shey are asked to place the control of their party affairs in the hands of such a hand of political prates, we are posi-tive they will hesitate. The present organization to good enough for them. They want no party wreckers or highway roblers at the helm of the Democratic ship

55 for the Best Deficition of "Gentlemen." To the Kutton or The Sex-Sir: I clip the following

"Answer: The prize given by London 71d Bits to the reader who should furnish the best definition of a gentleman was won by one whose description was A anight whose armor is honor, whose weapon is 'A shight whose armor is honor, whose weapon is courtes, "

Way does not Tax Sus offer a price—matters not how amail—incr the best American definition of a "gentleman". England did undonbiedly invent the gentleman, You and him numbers south of the Lugish that not the facts he firste to any literature save that or the English language. But the English livestion was much improved here. We have done a great deal loward refrecing the species and it is bull reasonable to suppose that we could give the writers in Tax Niv points on the "genzieman" question. Offer the prize: APPOINTMENTS AT TALE

New and Old Pinces in the Paculty Pilled.

New Haven. May 24 .- At a meeting of the Yale corporation to-day Prof. Bernadotte Perrin (Yale College, 1809) of Wesleyan Reserve University was elected to a professorable of Greek in the academical deporptment. Frederick Wells Williams (Yale, 1879) of New Haven was appointed an instructor in history for the ensuing academic year. Dr. James J. Rotinson, now of littsburgh, was appointed instructor in Latin for two years, and Warren A. Adams (Yalo, 1886), now an instructor in Cornell University, was appointed instructor in German for two years. Joseph Bowden entific School, was appointed to a tutorship in

entific School, was appointed to a tutorship in the college. The Rev. William F. Blackmanof Ithara, N. Y., was appointed to a new professorship of thristian ethics in the Divinity School. Mr. Blackman will spend the next year abrand in preparation for nil duties.

The corporation has for some time bean considering the possibility of furnishing rooms which can be rented at a low price, and thus replace the old brieg row. At to-day's meeting, plans for a building to adjoin White Hall on the north were submitted and approved, This will contain necommodations for fifty students with many rooms which can be rented at about \$2 per week. The building will be of the same general character as White Hall, with fire-proof stairs and hallways, and finished in eak, it will, however, contain a large number of single rooms, like those in Farnan and Lawrence halls. The double rooms will be similar to those in Weich Hall. The eost of the building will be about \$50,000, to be borne by the college treasury.

### BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

#### Was There Sharp Practice at Some of Their Recent Primaries?

The Republican primaries held in Brooklyn on Tuesday night in the various election districts are alleged in some cases to have been marked with sharp practice, if not actual fraud. There is a special hubbub over the primary in the Twenty-second district of the Eighth ward. Mr. H. N. Cadmus has long been the Republican leader in the district, and he and his friends made up the regular ticket

he and his friends made up the regular ticket which was run at the primary. Although only 43 names were enrolled at the special enrollment two weeks ago, there were 71 on the books when the primary began. Of the 55 votes cast, 28 were announced for the regular and 28 for the opposition ticket.

Mr. Cadmus's opponents aliege that not only was there paipable fraud in the names on the books, but that the primary law was violated in several other respects, the most notable being the use of a candy box for the tickets, instead of the regular hallot box furnished by the police. Not only will an effort be made to have the primary declared null and void by the Ward Committee, but legal proceedings against the persons responsible are throatened.

THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

## Views of Important Journals,

From the Baltimors American.

If the only object of Congress is to raise revenue, without regard to the wishes and interests of the American people, an income tax may accomplish that object; but, from such an unstatesmanlike standpoint, even those who have given the matter due reflection will conclude that the revenues of the Government can he raised in other ways at less expense and with less friction.

The country has already tried an income tax, and condemned it at a time when the necessities of the Government were increased tenfold and the people were willing to make almost any sacrifice. Raroty has a tax been imposed in history which created such universal hostility and produced such inadequate results. The policy of parties has usually been to impose faxes of the kind which will be the least felt by the persons taxed, and which will at any rate not discourage energy, and skill, and labor, but the income tax imposed during the throes of civil strife, when the nation was battling for its life, was felt to be a tax on human endeavor, and a direct curb to all progress. If a man by his superior energy, intelligence, or industry, made a little more money than his neighbor during the year, his aggacity and industry were compelled to pay a penalty, while the neighbor received a premium for the lack of those qualities, without which progress is impossible.

To raise any money worth the effort by this obnoxious tax, the limit for untaxed income tax must be disassociated aliogether from a direct tax on property. The latter fails on all alike, where it is hopestly enforced, while the former discriminates against those who, by reason of their greater energy and intelligence, have outstripped their neighbors during the year. It is this feature of the tax which made it so unpépular twenty-five or thirty years ago that Congress was forced to repeal it, and if the Administration revives it now the people will probably express their opinion in no uncertain terms in the fall of 1804.

An income tax on all incomes over \$2,60

From the St. Louis Republic.

Prom the St. Louis Republic.

An income tax on all incomes over \$2,000 a year would certainly result in absolutely wipning out any party that put it in force in this country, while a tax on incomes of \$5,000 and over would as certainly result in the defeat of the party responsible for it and in the early repeal of the measure. But a tax on all abnormal incomes, say on all of over \$10,000 a year, to be levied as long as it is necessary to pay pensions, would be sustained by the country as an emergency tax. It is only as an emergency tax that any sort of an income tax will ever be sustained in this country, but there is now existing on account of our enormous pensions an emergency in which the public sentiment of the country will undoubtedly sustain our patriotic millionaires in coming to the rescue.

# To the Victors Belong the Spoils

From the Harrishung Patrice.

Of course Mr. Cleveland, along with the rest, regards ourth-class Post Offices as the legitimate spoils of the rictors, and, as Mr. Maxwell is reported to have said. "If we don't take the advice of the party machine, where shall we look for recommendations?" If those who have complained will look at this in the way that Mr. Bissell and Mr. Maxwell and, we may say, Mr. Cleveland do, they will soon see how groundless their Cieveland do, they will soon see how groundless their grumbling is. Letters recently sent to this office show cases in which habitual drunkards, and men of notorionely bad character otherwise, have secured fourth class Post Office appointments in this State. But, as may be easily understood. Mr. Maxwell cannot be amed, for these persons have been named by the ref erees and Mr. Maxwell had no alternative. He muss either select the men named by the Board or abandon the referee business and look for information in the petitions filed. To pay attention to the petitions would erees and Mr. Maxwell had no alternative nvoive much labor, and at the same time show some deference to the wishes of the patrons of the Post Offices, something never contemplated by the unwritten laws that regulate the distribution of party spoils. The Michigan referees ought to stand, just as the Pennsylvania referees are being retained, and grum-bling ought to stop. Or course, this is not in the line of the piedges made prior to the election, but where so

of the pleages made prior to the election, but where so many pleages are made before an election a party must not be expected to keep all of them. The business of the successful party is, first, to break any troublesome pleages, and next, to keep the public unadvised as to such violations.

It is true the Parrier finds itself somewhat out of its line in commending what it knows to be wrong politically as well as morally, but in this particular instance what is morally and politically wrong seems to have such hearty approval from the Democratic authorities at Washington that we are willing for the time to set aside a matter of conscience in order to be wholly and harmoniously Democratic. We make no promise he tinue indennitely this kind of explanations

#### and applogies. The Lick Telescope Outdoor.

In the shop of Alvan Clark & Hone, Cambridgeport, Mass, are now in process of construction two bugs tel escopic instruments which are soon destine the proceof universal interest. These machines are the entre mous forty-inch lens telescope, which is almost completed for the Keny and Observatory of the University of Chicago, and the Bruce photographic telescope, which is being made for the astronomical observatory of Harvard College.

The lenses for the Chicago telescope are four inches

larger than the lenses in the telescope at the Lora deservatory, and are forty inches in diameter. Mr Clark's contract for the two lenses expressing just about a year, but he considers that the work is coming on extremely well. In fact, the grown glass is all ground down wrapped up in dance and put in a big square box ready for the that pe toling, while the fluit glass

still requires considerable manipulation.

The other telescope is the outcome of a gift of \$50,000, which Miss't W truce of New York made to the astronomical observators at Harvard college for the construction of a photographic telescope having an objective of about 24 inches a criure, with a fuca length of 11 feet. The matrument differe from other large telescopes in the construction of its object class, which is a compound lens of the form known to page tographers as a portrait lens.

# Discriminating Grief.

He-A widow? When did her husband die?
She-Last week.
He-But she is in hilf mourning.
She-Yea; it has come to light that he had another wife in Chicago.